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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

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11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
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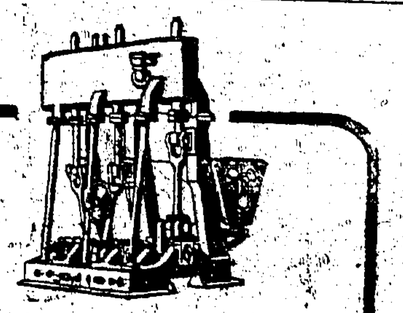
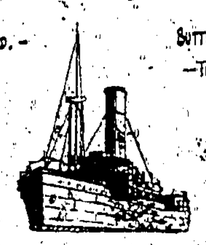
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THE WAR.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND PEACE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S NOTABLE SPEECH.

NEW BID FOR PEACE.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.

Herr Michaelis, the new Chancellor, in the Reichstag eulogised Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. He repented the late Chancellor's arguments about Germany being forced into the war by the Russian mobilisation. He said that the submarine warfare was not contrary to international law. England had forced that weapon into Germany's hands by an illegal blockade and they must use it to shorten the war. The submarines, he said, were accomplishing all that was expected in impairing England's economic life and her conduct of the war from month to month in growing degree. She would be unable to hold out against the necessity for peace much longer.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The Chancellor paid a tribute to Germany's valiant soldiers. What they had accomplished in three years had been unprecedented in history. Germany would hold fast to her faithful Allies. The reports of the military situation were very good. The Anglo-French Spring offensives were shattered. General Brusiloff, with enormous sacrifices, had gained but the slightest advances.

General Brussiloff's goal was Lemberg and the oil wells near Drohobycz, in order to impair our submarine war. Half and hour ago I received the following message from Field-Marshal von Hindenburg: "Provoked by the Russian offensive in Galicia, a strong attack was inaugurated there to-day by and under the personal leadership of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, resulting in the Austro-Germans breaking through the Russian positions near Zloczow. General Brusiloff's gains are therefore equalised."

Italy would never be able to capture Trieste and when the fighting is resumed in the Caucasus and Palestine the enemy would find the Turks newly equipped and full of confidence.

"We regard America's intervention," he said, "without serious concern. It is easy to reckon the tonnage necessary to transport an army from America to Europe; and France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without impairing the military and economic situation."

"THE BURNING QUESTION."

But the burning question in our hearts is: How much longer will the war last. Germany did not wish for war, and did not seek expansion and power, and will not prosecute the war a day longer, after an honourable peace is obtainable, merely to make conquests by violence. We wish to conclude peace like one who has successfully carried out his purpose. The present and coming generation should retain this time and the trials of the war as a vivid memory of a time of unprecedented sorrow and willing sacrifices by our people and our army, for centuries to come. A nation of less than 70,000,000 which held its place, weapon in hand, against the manifold superiority of masses of nations, had proved itself unconquerable. We cannot parley with an enemy who demands parts of our Empire. We must secure the frontiers of the German Empire for all time, and by means of an agreement which will guarantee the conditions of the existence of our Empire overseas. Peace must lay the foundation of the lasting reconciliation of the nations, and prevent them from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades. We must see that our opponents in league in arms do not develop an economic offensive alliance against us. We cannot again offer peace which, with a loyally outstretched hand, was once offered without response. If our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and their aims of subjugation, and wish to enter into negotiations, we will listen, honestly ready for peace, to what they have to say. Until then, we must hold out calmly, patiently and courageously.

If we make peace we must first secure our Empire and its frontiers for all time (Loud Cheers). We must guarantee the existence of the German Empire upon the Continent and overseas by means of an understanding and a policy of give-and-take—(Applause from the Left and Centre). Peace must be built on a lasting reconciliation of nations—(Loud Cheers).

THE FOOD SITUATION.

Herr Michaelis admitted that the present time, with regard to food questions, was the most severe yet experienced. July had been the worst month on record, but he was confident that relief would shortly set in and the population would again be supplied adequately. He forecasted an average harvest and said that, anyhow, it had been proved that even in the case of a bad harvest, as in 1916, it was impossible to starve out Germany, and that gave them an inestimable advantage over England. They must bring about a thorough understanding between the rural and urban populations.

INTERNAL POLICY.

"You cannot expect me after being only five days in office to express views exhaustively on questions of internal policy," he said.

Speaking of reforms Herr Michaelis said "I consider it desirable that the relations between the Government and Parliament should be made closer by appointing to the leading executive positions men who in addition to their conciliatory character possess the confidence of the great parties in the Reichstag. All this, of course, can only be possible on the assumption that it is recognised that the Constitutional right of the Imperial Administration to conduct our policy must not be narrowed.

"I stand on the ground of the Imperial Rescript on July 11, concerning the franchise of Prussia, and am ready, as far as possible, to work for the co-operation of the great parties and the Government but I am not willing to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken from my hands. (Cheers!) We are sailing on a tossing sea in a dangerous channel, but our destination shines out before our eyes and what we long to attain—, a new and splendid Germany, not a Germany wishing, as our enemies believe, to terrorise the world with armed might. No, we desire to be a morally purified, God-fearing, loyal, peaceful and mighty Germany, which we all love. For this Germany, we are willing to fight and endure; for this Germany we and our brothers out yonder will bleed and die; for this Germany we will fight our way through despite all force. (Loud and general cheers.)

(Continued on Page 5.)

— It is stated, the "Observer" says, that the son of a peer, whose death, killed in action, had been announced early in the war, and whose widow had married again, has turned up, having been suffering from total loss of memory.

INTIMATIONS

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GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON,
June, 1916.

(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

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38 15	40 7 6	41 17 6	44 7 6	46 17 6	50
15 10	16 2 6	16 15 —	17 15 —	18 15 —	20
7 15	8 1 3	8 7 6	8 17 6	9 7 6	10
3 17 6	4 — 9	4 3 9	4 8 9	4 13 9	5
2 6 —	2 10 6	2 13 —	2 15 —	2 16 3	3
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CHARACTER IN CONFLICT.

BRITISH AND GERMAN METHODS OF TRAINING.

SPORTSMAN v. AUTOMATON.

Mr. J. E. Manness-Howe writes:—A year or two before the war I was chatting with some German officers at Cologne, and we fell into a comparison of certain features in the training of the British and German armies. I had been watching some brigade manœuvres which Germans always maintain are much more like the real thing than the flamboyant Kaiser manœuvres later in the year. During the operations I had remarked the invariable advance to attack in closely massed waves, impressive enough in front of blank cartridge, but bound to be terribly expensive in real war.

Comparing this with our own system of open order formations, I asked my German acquaintances if they did not think such closely packed formations as theirs would prove too easily under the hose-like discharge of modern firearms. "Oh," said one, "we only get our men for two years and in that time it is impossible to train them to fight like your splendid six years soldiery. All we can hope to do in that time is to turn them into automata, capable merely of doing mechanically what they are told, without thinking. It would be impossible, as you will understand, to expect such men to move forward in independent formations—without the sense of touch, like your men. We know that we shall lose heavily. We accept that. But we trust to our numbers and we shall get there."

It is in conformity with this doctrine that the German soldier has been trained, employed and slaughtered by tens of thousands in this greatest of all wars. In the ruthless pursuit of this ideal of the fighting automaton, every ounce of initiative, of individuality, and even of mental activity has been beaten out of a man. For it is believed that if allowed to retain any power to think for himself he would lose that instinct of blind obedience, in which the German command put its whole faith. Fear and terror, the products of systematised brutality, have been the German means to this end. I have seen it in operation. I remember one day at a German military station watching an inspection of German recruits. The inspecting officer, stiff as a ramrod and remorseless, strode up and down the opened ranks, stopping to glare at each man's face, as though searching for a victim. Suddenly, without any apparent reason, he raised his cane, and slashed a helpless man across the face for some trivial detail which did not meet with his approbation. To a British officer such a sight was horribly repulsive.

RUTHLESS METHODS.

Even more ruthless are the methods adopted by the German non-commissioned officer for beating initiative out of a man and reducing him to a mere automaton. Men have been forced to lick up filth dropped on the barrack room floor and have succumbed under the ferocious treatment by which such orders have been accompanied. One of the saddest things I ever read was the diary of a German soldier describing the destruction of his individuality under the effect of such treatment. And if we remember that one of the effects of brutality like this must be to brutalise the object, we shall more easily understand how German atrocities have occurred. Such are the methods by which the Germans have manufactured their "cannon fodder," the term itself being an eloquent epitome of the underlying principles of their military system.

Men trained by the German method could never hope to fight successfully unless employed in greatly superior numbers by a highly trained staff. In fact the triumph of their system depended on the skilful manipulation of docile unthinking masses brought to bear upon a numerically inferior enemy. Yet even then with everything in their favour, as was the case in the Mons campaign, overwhelming masses of such automata have proved incapable of driving home the advantage gained by superior weight to the rout of an adversary, whose individual units were capable of fighting with an intelligent initiative like the British and the French soldiery. From Mons to the Marne, as a British boxer, who was in it, described it to me, the Boche was fought with the "long arm," he was never allowed to use his weight at in-fighting, and bring off a knock-out.

But apart from the fact that the force we put into the field at the outset of the war was composed of a regular soldiery without its equal in Europe, we are faced by another remarkable fact in comparing the British soldier of the new armies with his opponent. It is a fact which enables us to trace the superiority of the British fighting man to yet another and deeper source than the long training of the regular soldier who astounded the Germans in 1914. "We cannot," said the German officer I have quoted, "train our men in two years to fight in open formations like your splendid six years soldiers." And yet the war has shown us that Britons can fight in such formations with a sufficient instinct of cohesion after a training not of six years but of only six months.

AN ARMY OF SPORTSMEN.

How has this wonder been achieved? You must go to rock bottom for the answer to this question. It has not been the training alone. This has been stiff and searching enough. But it has not been stiff enough to break the spirit of the British recruit to suppress his eternal sense of humour or its own brother an eternal optimism. The miracle has been rendered possible not by the training, but by the material trained. It has been an army of sportsmen that has been set in array against the automaton hosts of Germany. An army of fox-hunters, footballers, boxers, cricketers, and inveterate lovers of sport in some form or other, men who have learnt to play, to keep in all circumstances an even temper, and a cool head, and a gay heart, and so have known how to keep them when trenches have been flooded into muddy sewers, when by night they have been frozen, and by day lashed with long range artillery to which they could make no reply.

If this was possible when the sportsmen were still terribly inferior in numbers what is he not capable of, now that at last he has become as strong as his foe, and the big artillery, bigger and better than the Hun artillery has ever been, roars behind him raining shells on a badly shaken foe?

"Surrender!" called an officer of a strong German patrol one night as his party tumbled upon a shell hole containing a little group of London soldiers under a corporal. "I don't fink!" was the reply. "Hands up yerself yer . . . blighters!"

Down the Hun rifles went to the ground and every hand was hurriedly lifted. The officer looked at them, hesitated, and said, "Well, as everyone has surrendered I must do so too."

The comparative morale and fighting spirit of the two armies is here in a nutshell, and the lowering of these qualities among the German soldiery is evidenced by the fact that for any duty resembling a forlorn hope, such as the delaying of the British pursuit when their army fell back towards the north, as well as for all raiding attacks on the British or French trenches, volunteers are called for. These men fight with fanatical desperation, but the German leaders have recognised the impossibility of detailing whole units for such desperate or adventurous work.

But it is not through the efforts of a small percentage of desperate men that the German armies can hope for final victory. It is upon the average fighting spirit and fighting efficiency existing among their latest levies that they have to rely. What the average value of this cannon fodder amounts to no one knows better than the British soldier.

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ld.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	95' top / 70' bottom	0"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	76'	12' 10"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	704'	95' 7"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	340'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	230'	60	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	450'	80'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hose Dock	630	84'	22'	7' 6"	
Launch Dock	253	64'	10'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 55.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. TOWN OFFICE. Telephone No. 20 Hongkong.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c., &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), &c., &c.

And

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1971

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,

the 24th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c., &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), &c., &c.

And

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1971

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent $84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=676 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent $6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DAIJSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

or to

Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH
The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1772

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c. therein contained.

Consisting of:—

HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs with "cretonne covers," teakwood curio cabinet, bookcases, writing table and four-fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side tables, extension dining table and chairs, glass fire screen, pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c.

BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enamelled twin beds, teakwood dressing table and marble-top washstands, teakwood wardrobes and chest-of-drawers, toilet sets, and bath room requisites.

Also

Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, "latest designs" a number of plants in pots and one BAROGRAPH in first class condition.

On view from Wednesday, the 25th inst. at noon.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 20, 1917. 1978

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from MADAME GAINS, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY and MONDAY,

the 28th and 30th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor),

THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE,

Comprising:—

Ladies Dress Materials in latest shades (all new stock, French make 44 inches wide), Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, &c., Cloth and Serge, Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new full basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon Velvets, Ostrich Feathers and Pomponns, Wings, Aigrettes, Quills and Ornaments, Veils, Tulles and Chiffons in all colours.

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1974



HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
HAVED FOR 60 YEARS
Sold in tins by Stores throughout the Country. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of the late SIEN TING, 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES IRREMEDIABLE EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS
THERAPION No. 2
CURES SECOND PERIOD, BLOOD AFFECTIONS
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC OR ANCIENT ILLS
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
FREE BOOK TO ALL INQUIRERS
ASK FOR YOU!
THERAPION
SEE THAT THE NAME IS ON THE GENUINE

LONDON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 1.

SUDDEN SUMMER.

England had such a severe Winter and late Spring that there has been almost an immediate plunge into Summer. Suddenly the weather became milder and then within a week or so the heat was upon us, moderated only by severe thunderstorms that have done considerable damage in some parts.

The result has been to clothe the country in the most delightful combinations of flowers. Late Spring flowers to-day mingle with early summer blooms and never in living memory has the country lane or garden been so rich in Nature's perfumes. Overseas men now in England are seeing the country at its very best and their appreciation of the garden-like landscape is very deep.

The cultivation of food plots now being general for town dwellers as well as residents in suburbia and the country, this immediate entry into growing weather has created new inducements for families to turn out of doors. Dignified villa residents who never used to don anything less dignified than a tall hat on Sundays, now hurry home from church and put on old clothes and slouch hat, and then, accompanied by the family, go to their allotment for a few hours' digging or weeding, varied by intervals for picnic meals. If those who left this country since last summer were to return today they would be surprised at the changed aspect of the vacant spaces. Almost every building site or waste field has been cultivated and the peas and potatoes are coming up with surprising rapidity and fullness. On one small plot in Westminster that to-day is ablaze with blossom and green-with verdure the plotholders took away 60 tons of building material before they could start cultivation. That will illustrate the spirit of the people in these days of shortage and high prices. It is the ordinary citizens answer to the threat of the U-boats.

COUNTERING THE BOASTERS.

"The English can't beat us" said a prominent German early in the war "for we have the best brains." It is almost comical in spite of the tragedy of the war, to witness the refutation of that boast. The Zeppelins now do not dare to venture on more than a hurried raid within a few miles of the coastline, though they were intended to "lay London in ruins and make the English squeal for mercy" the invincible armies of the Kaiser are being hammered by the "contemptible little army" of King George until the latest Kaiser's speech is as gloomy as a lamentation of Job: the Navy that was to smash everything on the seas is still skulking in the Kiel Canal—and now the menace of the U boats on which Germany is banking her last throw is receding into the mists of further disappointment for the Prussians.

To this list may be added the discomfiture of the apostles of frightfulness in land warfare. They planned for forty years to make scraps of paper of international agreements as to the methods that should be barred in civilised warfare. It has been proved that years before the war broke out they fashioned apparatus for using asphyxiating and poison gases, flammenwerfer, and many other means hitherto regarded as too monstrous for reputable fighters to indulge in. Their joy was exultant when at Ypres our men from overseas were for a moment staggered by the new use of chlorine gas that rent their lungs and made them spit blood and often die in agony. "We have the best brains" chortled their scribes in describing how they took a trench by this means that had baffled them for five months in ordinary fighting.

THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Balfour's glowing tribute to democracy in Canada rouses some curious reflections, and points the moral of much of the changing feeling here and in other lands. The Russian revolution, the entry of America into the war, the duplicity of the King of Greece, the evil effects of Prussian autocracy, have all combined to break many barriers to democratic development. This may have its future dangers—and in Russia its imminent dangers—but it is intensely interesting as a phase of historical development.

A prominent writer points out that "all the glowing and cogent appreciations of Democracy are the work of aristocrats." He adds that for years Mr. Balfour was the leading light of the aristocrats, and he was overthrown by the growth of the democratic spirit, yet no one has done better service to the cause of Democracy and no one has celebrated Democracy in more glowing periods. Gladstone said once that Lord Salisbury was a much greater Radical than he: nearly all great revolutions have had their aristocratic impulse: Luther had his Elector and his Prince: France had her Mirabeau, Russia has her Lvoff—it is only when Democracy is being extolled by the ultra-Democrat that it begins to sound tawdry and insincere, or hysterical.

As a further evidence there was the unique demonstration in Hyde Park last Sunday, organised by the British Workers' League, and participated in by contingents from all grades of labour and all the Allies. It was a vivid mixture of colouring and the fervour with which the demonstrators swore to stand together to defeat Prussian militarism spoke volumes. But it was more remarkable still, half an hour later, to see the demonstrators marching in procession to the French Embassy, there to be received by the diplomats representing the whole of the Allies. Up to now there has been little link between Democracy and Diplomacy. The latter have held aloof, and the old school of diplomacy would surely turn in their graves at this latest spectacle.

The same spirit is evident in our own Royal circle. The King and Queen, like King Edward, are very simple in their tastes and democratic in their habits, but they have been surrounded by somewhat frigid officials. These have now thawed a good deal under the warmth of the new conditions. Hence the greater facilities to pressmen and photographers on the recent tour in the North and at the reception of the American medical contingent the other day. To-morrow the precedents will be smashed still further. The investiture of heroes—very many from overseas—is to take place in Hyde Park, open to the public, and thus democracy will rub shoulders with its rulers, its defenders and its officials. It will be one of the greatest ceremonies in our history, and to give it inspiration the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards, fresh from their magnificent reception in France, will play selections.

It is well for the King and Queen to come to close quarters with their people. They are secure in loyalty, but the more frequent meeting with the public will tend to a still greater popularity, for considering her qualities, Queen Mary at any rate is but little known. She is shy and has in consequence rather a stiff deportment, but those who know her best testify to her kindness of heart, her staunch friendship and her level headedness. She has, contrary to the general impression, a strong sense of humour. She is credited with saying that she is an early Victoria born out of time. At any rate she is a model of domesticity and superintends all the details of her household, particularly everything concerning her children. She has never pleased the fashion mongers, and as a consequence they have spitefully asserted that all her hats are of one shape and her dresses of one model. She is strong in her respect for the proprieties, and the gay set can gather no inspiration from her. In these troublous days, England could scarcely have a better type of Queen.

DOWN TO THE COMICAL.

There was a comic incident at the Savoy Hotel the other day when the British Empire Producers' Organisation gave a luncheon at which Sir Edward Carson was the chief guest. Lord Beresford was replying to the toast of his health, when suddenly Sir George Makgill, who had been examining the crockery on the table, found that he had been taking dessert from a plate made in Germany. "Here is a pretty thing" cried Lord Beresford, to whom the dish was passed. His indignation affected the company, and a grand plate smashing orgie followed. "This must not occur again" added Lord Beresford. The Manager of the hotel when appealed to, said they had ten thousand plates in the hotel and they had had a stock-taking with the result that only one German-made plate had been discovered. It was unfortunate, he added, that this plate had been handed to Lord Beresford.

If it emphasises the need for protecting Imperial trade from enemy dumping in the future the incident will be all to the good: in any event it shows a strong feeling against foreign productions. But it has for the moment let loose the scoffers and wags. Horace Annesley Vachell, the author, writing to the "Daily Mail" grows sarcastic. He declares that England has been set "a noble example." "A friend of mine" he continues "hurried down the cellar forthwith and cracked two bottles of Imperial Tokay. His wife, seizing the poker, charged a Chippendale cabinet and pulverised some early Dresden porcelain cherished hitherto as the pride of her collection. And the parson's daughter, who before the war invested her little savings in a Blüthner piano, opened fire on the instrument with her father's muzzle loading gun and wrecked it completely with two shots."

THE FOLKESTONE RAID.

Out of the clear sky the latest raid of German aeroplanes came with startling suddenness to Folkestone, with the result that over seventy people have been killed by bombs and over 150 injured. The raiders were clearly after the embarkation line for France, but they missed it and hit a crowded shopping street, for it was just after five in the evening of a beautiful day, when the town was crowded by Whitsuntide shoppers.

Much indignation prevails locally because the authorities were apparently caught napping and no alarm was sounded, and also generally because the censors in their remarkable wisdom kept news back for eighteen hours and then suppressed the name of the place. Then they let the German report come out naming Folkestone, and then twelve hours after that, they allowed the papers here to mention Folkestone on their own authority.

It is a desperate throw of the Germans to indulge in these 'cut and run' tactics, but it is interesting as showing how much more dangerous a weapon of attack the modern powerfully-engined aeroplane is than the vaunted Zeppelins. The aeroplanes are much more speedy, infinitely more easily handled, offer a smaller target, mount to a far greater height—and the twin-engined variety can carry half a ton of bombs. For this reason our aim is now to turn out aeroplanes like butterflies in June, and here again there is no reason for apprehension, for British brains are fully equal to the task.

The latest bombs used by the enemy are far more powerful than any used hitherto. They could be heard for a greater distance and they did more damage wherever they struck. In some cases, for example, where they dropped in the open country, they made holes six feet deep and sixteen feet across, and uprooted substantial trees.

The wife of an employee of the Seoul Printing Office recently attempted to commit suicide by biting off her own tongue. Thanks to first aid given, says the "Seoul Press," her life will be saved, but will life be worth living for a woman without a tongue?

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF
AND
CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25.

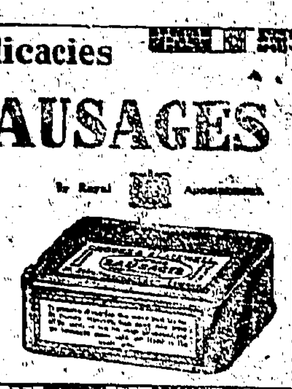
Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

Crosse & Blackwell guarantee these and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The only Palliative in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.



Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NEAR GRAND HOTEL about 5.30 to 6 P.M. on 18th July, Japanese white and black POODLE DOG. Reward on returning to No. 4 Queen's Road Central, top floor. Anyone detaining the dog after this notice will be prosecuted.

Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1972

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Engineering costs.

Apply in own writing with copy of references and stating salary required

W. S. BAILEY & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1965

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice MR. GEORGE FREDRICK DUMBARTON has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong, July 16, 1917. 1961

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th, to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1930

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JENSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUDDELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," on The Peak, situate near Mount Cough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is $85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUDDELL STREET, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 909.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is $30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER "KAIHO MARU".

4158 TONS GROSS, BUILT-1904.

SALE of the Steamer—her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONITIONS OF TENDER.

(1) Tenders are invited for the above wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.

(2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of **Mex. $5,000** with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, who will issue deposit receipts.

(3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, not later than the 25th July, 1917.

(4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, at 3 p.m. 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.

(5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.

(6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.

(7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 28th July, 1917, in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.

(8) On a tender being accepted, the delivery of the wreck is effected, and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.

(9) No interest will be allowed on tenderers' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 28th July, 1917, and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED, *Agents for*
THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Shanghai or Hongkong, July 21, 1917.
1981]

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 24:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, July 26:—
Land Investment Co's. Dividend due.
West Point Building Co's. Dividend due.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at 6 Stewart Terrace, Peak.

FRIDAY, July 27:—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY, July 28:—
Russian Internal Liberty Loan closes.
9 p.m.—Night Fête at V.R.C.

SATURDAY 28 & MONDAY, July 30:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Coats, Costumes, etc. etc. at Madame Gains', Alexandra Buildings.

MONDAY, July 30:—
Anniversary of the Accession of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1900).

TUESDAY, July 31:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases, Office Fittings, etc. at Madame Gains'-Alexandra Buildings.
Noon.—Auction of "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, at Mr. Geo. F. Lammert's Sales Rooms.

FRIDAY, August 3:—
1, 1 p.m.—Full Moon.

SATURDAY, August 4:—
Anniversary of Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany (1914).

MONDAY, August 6:—
General Holiday.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, July 21, 1917.

GERMAN FAITH IN SUBMARINES.

THE first speech of the new Chancellor of Germany shows that he has, at least, the same mistaken faith as his predecessor in the potency of the submarine as an agent for shortening the war. That is to say that the submarine is to produce a victory for Germany sooner than might otherwise be expected. Herr MICHAELIS must indeed be an optimist if he is able to deduce from the recent statistics of the results of Germany's submarine campaign any solid belief in such a conclusion of the war. The figures for recent weeks show that increased success is attending the efforts of the Allied Navies in coping with the menace, for while the figures show that the volume of movement is well maintained, and is, indeed, greater than when the heaviest toll was taken by the submarines, the losses are steadily diminishing. The only inference to be drawn from this is that Germany's fleet of submarines is being steadily reduced. Germany is doubtless throwing a tremendous amount of energy into the building of submarines as rapidly as possible; but, on the other hand, the Allied navies are constantly improving and extending the measures for fighting them. Admiral von CAPELLE, the German Commander-in-Chief, early in May acknowledged that "owing to the improved methods of destruction employed by the Allies, Germany had lost more submarines recently than usual." We may fairly draw the conclusion from the decline in the losses of shipping announced since that date, that what was regarded by the German Admiral as an unusual rate of submarine loss in April has been more than maintained since. The Allied Admiralties preserve a discreet silence as to what improved methods of dealing with the menace have been recently employed. All the world knows that the gun mounted on merchant ships has been the chief instrument of defence, and it has been officially stated that since the intensified submarine campaign began steady progress has been made in suitably arming merchant ships for meeting the danger. We have been hearing much lately, especially since the definite entry of the United States into the war, about the invention of new methods of submarine destruction, but there has been nothing in the announcements to suggest that these devices can be immediately applied; on the contrary, it has been stated that some weeks must necessarily elapse before any wide and general use can be made of these inventions. The point to be emphasised is that the growing conviction of the removal, in the near future, of the submarine menace, or its reduction within limits so narrow as to render it practically innocuous, is founded not on one but on several factors. As for the Chancellor's defence of unrestricted submarine warfare, it need hardly be said that piratical operations are not made legal by the constant German re-iteration that they are sanctioned by international law. Herr MICHAELIS only shocks the conscience of the civilised world by such a claim when we remember how often it has been made to cover the deliberate sinking of passenger liners and hospital ships without warning. The war will not be shortened by such operations: they can only serve to strengthen the resolution of the Allies to utilise every resource for combatting the submarine and to strengthen the resolve of the civilised world to exact from its defeated enemy just retribution.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The total of subscriptions to the F.M.S. Relief Fund to date amounts to $319,586.27.

The name of Dr. B. C. Wong has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners.

The Wigwam Tennis Club will be "At Home" to-morrow from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoon Competition.

Exchange this morning was down a farthing from yesterday's closing rate: 2/6⅛ demand. At 11.15 a.m. it was down another eighth to 2/6⅛ demand.

A Regulation has been made by the Governor-in-Council that no dogs brought from Canton shall be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months.

As will be seen in our advertisement columns tenders are called for the s.s. *Kaiho Maru*—which was wrecked on the Pratas—by her Agent the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

We see from the casualty lists that Captain G. S. Thorne of the Royal Flying Corps (formerly engineer-in-chief of the Kwangtung Electric Supply Co. of Canton), whose deaths at the front was recently announced, died of wounds while a prisoner in German hands.

We hear that Gen. Li Lieh Kwan, formerly commander of the Yunnan troops, who came down to Hongkong the other day, is returning to Shanghai. His movements have given rise to much speculation, as he was prominently associated with Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party.

We notice in the Kobe papers an advertisement relating to a Memorial Fund to the late Mrs. J. M. Gordon, who died recently very unexpectedly in Hongkong. The advertisement says:—"It has been suggested that many of the friends of the late Mrs. J. M. Gordon, who, had her death taken place in Kobe, would have sent floral tributes, would like to contribute towards a Memorial Fund. Mrs. Gordon, during her long residence in Kobe, engaged in charitable works, and endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact. The total contributions will be handed to Mr. J. M. Gordon who will be asked to nominate what form the memorial is to take.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced in to-day's *Government Gazette*:—

Mrs. D. A. M. Gale to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board, ...
Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer to act as Colonial Treasurer, ...
Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to be First Police Magistrate, ...
Mr. S. B. C. Ross to be Postmaster General, ...

A ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A Chinese married woman residing at No. 50 Nullah Lane, has reported to the Police that whilst she and her small daughter were in their house last night, two men entered their room. One of the men seized her and threw her to the floor and the other man ransacked the room. The robbers stole two gold bangles valued at $71, two gold rings valued at $31, and a pair of ear-rings valued at $17, and then made good their escape.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and it just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a sampan woman was charged with the possession of 26 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and His Worship imposed a fine of $1,500, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CASE.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, a Chinese was charged with kidnapping two little girls, one 10 and the other 13 years of age, from No. 60 Ship Street, Wanchai.

According to Inspector Brazil, it was alleged "that at about 3 p.m. yesterday, the two children met the defendant at Causeway Bay. They accompanied him by tram to Queen's Road, Central, and thence by ferry to Yaumati. There the two children were detained until about 8 p.m., and then brought back to Hongkong. The defendant, accompanied by the two children, was arrested whilst boarding the S.S. *Kin-shan*, at her wharf.

His Worship formally remanded the defendant in Police custody until next Tuesday.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The case in which a Chinese was charged with throwing corrosive fluid on a little girl four years of age, with intent to burn, main or disfigure her, the alleged offence having occurred in Yaumati on the 4th instant, was concluded before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning.

After further evidence was heard His Worship committed the defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

There will be a meeting of Unit Commanders at Headquarters' Club on Monday, July 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Exemption will be granted by the undersigned only. Uniform optional.

POLICE SCHOOL.

The result of the recent Examination held by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P. is as follows:—

Passed with Credit.—P.C. 761 Tennent
" 895 Agabeg
" 778 Sanh
" 768 Tally
" 729 Rosser
Passed—P. C. 870 Hobbs
" 468 Sequeira
" 61 Wong Chak Nam
" 671 Nicoll
" 33 Kwok Woon Chi
" 647 Rapp
" 86 Yeung Man Yuk
" 60 Yeung Hock Chau
" 180 Ip Chu Leung
" 874 Pinna
" 727 Ramsey
" 873 Rocha
" 68 Lai Man Wai
" 628 Reynolds
" 62 Ip Lam Sang
" 704 Weaser
" 88 Chca Hing Ki
" 230 Fung Man Iu
" 235 Lau Kam To
" 184 Chan Siu Fook
" 97 Tang Shing Cheung
" 672 Henderson
" 732 Tobias
" 125 Lui Sing U
" 641 Beat
" 803 Samy
" 797 Tavares
" 879 Ribeiro
" 96 Tang Chak U
" 203 Lam Kai Chee
" 738 Joseph
" 636 White
" 731 Wilson
" 980 Marques
" 412 Castro
" 780 Baptista
" 640 Osborne
" 964 Remedios
" 887 Remedios
" 458 Castro
" 973 Rocha
" 779 Smith
" 999 Noronha
" 448 Rodrigues
" 975 Silva
" 80 Chiu Tsz Yee
" 211 Wong Kun Sang
" 974 Pereira
" 646 Osborne

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS,
Acting D.S.P. (R.).

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory:—

July 21, 11 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the southern part of Formosa Channel moving N. N. E.

Simla, July 1st.—Dadabhai Naoroji died at Bombay on Saturday evening.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhœa without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's weekly share report dated 20th July, says:—

Our market remains very flat with very little business passing.

Shanghai is much the same as last week. The Chinese political situation has cleared somewhat, and the short-lived Monarchy has come to an end.

Sterling Exchange is dropping and its decline has already been reflected in the share market, a few buyers appearing.

RUBBER is quoted 2/8 per lb. (Plantation).

BANKS.—Hongkong Banks are buyers at $685.

MARINE INSURANCES remain unchanged but Unions are wanted slightly under the official rate of $840.

FIRE INSURANCES are nominal at last quotations.

SHIPPING remains unchanged with Douglases at $85 and Deferred Indos at $101, but there is slightly more enquiry for the latter stock a little under the rate. Star Ferries at $29 are without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have buyers at $91 and Malabons at $29.

OILS AND MINING.—Langkats could be placed at Tls. 15. Raubs at $2.45 are in request. Tronohs at 25/8, and Urals as 32/- are nominal. Shells could still be placed at 120/- cum all locally. Kailuan at 34/6 are firm.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves have been done at $88, the market closing with buyers at this rate. Hongkong Docks have been done at $112. Shanghai Docks have weakened slightly and could now be obtained at Tls. 92.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West Points at $72 are very quiet. Hongkong Lands at $93 are in request. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at $98. Centrals have sellers at $95. Kowloon Lands at $93 are nominal, and Humphreys have changed hands at $6½.

COTTON MILLS.—In the North all Cotton Mill shares remain practically unchanged with very little business passing but the market is firmer. Ewos at Tls. 155 are nominal. Kung Yiks have buyers at Tls. 14½ and Yangtzepoos at Tls. 5½. Shanghai Cottons have been the medium of business at Tls. 124 and close steady at the rate.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electrics have been the medium of fair business at $48 and are still in good request. China Lights at $42 have changed hands. Hongkong Trams are on offer at $6.40, but Settlement influences apparently brought out some shares at somewhat under this rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons are steady at $6. Cements are wanted at $6.90. China Providents might be placed at $7.75. China Borneos are nominal at $7 and Dairy Farms at $23. Hongkong Ices at $151 are without any change. Waterboats are quoted $13. Ropes could be placed at $27½. Wm. Powells are weak at $6½.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/7⅞ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 67.

VICTIM OF THE "MONGOLIA."

DEATH OF A SYDNEY PASSENGER.

The Hon Mr. E. E. Winchcombe, of Sydney, who was one of the passengers travelling by the unfortunate "Mongolia," died at Colaba War Hospital, Bombay, on the morning of June 29th. Mr. Winchcombe manfully pulled an oar in his boat from the "Mongolia" and overtaxed his strength, and the ordeal, combined with exposure to the weather, completely exhausted him. On his return to Bombay on Tuesday last with other passengers who had made a landing down the coast, he was brought on shore on a stretcher and was immediately transferred to the Colaba War Hospital in a motor ambulance arranged by the military authorities to meet any such cases. In spite of every medical attention at the hospital he never regained strength, and two days later he succumbed to heart failure supervening on pneumonia.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LIMITED.

At the ninth ordinary general meeting of this company recently, Mr. Mence Wilkinson, the Chairman, said:—

The profit on Trading amounts to £174,125, an increase over the previous year of £42,578. After deducting Directors' remuneration, Commission to Directors, Income Tax, and Depreciation, a balance remains of £122,836, which your Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Final Dividend of 5% making 10% per annum, free of Tax, on Ordinary Shares	£ 14,168
To Reserve Fund	49,181
To Employees Provident Fund	2,000
To carry forward	46,506

The proposed addition to Reserve increases that Fund to £175,000, and I would also remind you that during the nine years of your Company's existence, we have not only built up a Reserve equal to 25 per cent. of the issued capital but we have also written off the whole of the Goodwill, which was represented by a sum of £22,388. In other words, the position of the Company has been strengthened by the addition of £227,388 undistributed.

The Chairman in the course of his speech mentioned that the increase in profit was due to a very large advantage in turnover, a substantial reduction in working expenses and a favourable Eastern Exchange.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially truth there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

IN SINGAPORE.

BOOM FOR BOARDING HOUSES.

EXORBITANT DEMANDS.

The hotel accommodation of Singapore is taxed to the utmost just now with residents and visitors, the former class being discouraged as much as possible, which is rather hard, as there are very few houses to be had, says the *Singapore Free Press*. One would have thought that the departure of the "alien" residents would have eased the house situation, but the influx of Allies, especially of our latest, seems to have more than compensated for the alien loss. The demand for houses is probably a part cause of the increased rentals asked, and also the cause of higher rates obtaining at the hotels. Cases are known of $80 a month rooms being raised to $150 a month and paid, perhaps not cheerfully, but at all events paid. As much as $30 a day has been asked for simple accommodation for a man and his wife at one hotel, but bargaining brought it down to $25 a day. Hotels in town with boarding houses in the suburbs, as is done in at least one case, might solve the difficulty, but the country branches would have to be very well looked after. There are not too many suitable premises for such a plan. Tyersall, or the Teutonia Club, or the Istana Lama might suit, but a lot of money would have to be spent on them, and naturally the hotel people will ask, is this going to last? It needs no prophet to foretell that if present prices continue it will pot, for a hotel bill running into pounds sterling a day will put travel beyond the means of most people.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

WHO WROTE IT?

For several reasons attention has been lately directed to the origin of the National Anthem. It is a fascinating inquiry, because the evidence is various and diversely credible, and a verdict of any kind—it cannot be final—demands considerable knowledge of the history and literary methods of the last three centuries.

The chief musical event of last week was the sale of Dr. Cummings's library at Sotheby's, where a copy of "Thesaurus Musicus" in its four editions (1744, 1746, &c., though these dates are disputed) changed hands for £22 15s. The first of these contains the first printed form of the anthem as "God Save our Lord the King," altered in the 1746 edition to "great George our King." There is reason to think that the first represents a Jacobite tradition, traceable to a Latin hymn in the same metre and of the same tenour, which was sung in 1688 (and there is a notice in Pepys' diary for February 21, 1680, which may carry this still further back); while the loyalty of the second breathes a certain defiance not unconnected with "the '45" and a patriotism not forgetful of Dettingen. The two tunes differ also. The tune of the first edition begins with three identical notes; the second tune is as we have it now. There are other changes which cannot be detailed here, but the general effect of them and of certain known facts is to make us pretty sure that the second version not merely represents the editor's second thoughts, but is the tune as it shaped itself after a good deal of public singing. The version of 1744, is, therefore, the original tune as far as we know. A recent discovery by Mr. Fuller Maitland of a catch by Purcell of 1681 introducing, apparently as a quotation, the first four notes of the 1746 edition to the words "God Save the King" is therefore not quite such good evidence of an earlier tradition as it would be if the first notes were those of 1744.

With 1688 for the words and 1744 for tune all direct evidence stops; and in an age when every song was not only printed beforehand if possible, this has its significance. Nevertheless, musicians are strongly tempted to see the prototype of the tune in an instrumental Galliard attributed to Dr John Bull (d. 1628). This exists only in a copy made by a trustworthy musician (b. 1776) from another copy made soon after Bull's death and subsequently tempered with, though not materially altered. The evidence for the composer of our National Anthem having borne a name so appropriate as John Bull is therefore slender.—*Times*.

DADABHAI NAOROJI DEAD.

THE FIRST INDIAN M.P.

Dadabhai Naoroji died at Bombay on June 30th, at the age of 92. He had the distinction of having been the first Indian to sit in the House of Commons, having been elected for the Central Finsbury Division of London in 1892. During a long and active life he played many parts. He was professor of mathematics at the Elphinstone College in 1844; was founder of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper; was a partner in a Parsi business firm in London in 1855; was Prime Minister of Baroda in 1874; member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1885. He was three times President of the Indian National Congress. He published several books, among the principal being "Poverty and un-British Rule in India," 1901; "The Rights of Labour"; "India's Wrongs and the Remedy," 1906. He returned to India in 1909 to spend his declining years.

WAR SAYINGS.

When I look at this nation I feel that liberty, like wisdom, is once more justified of her children.—(General Smuts.)

The greatest danger we have to fear from the war is that we may sink to the level of the Germans.—(Lord Selborne.)

If there is one thing which has impressed me more than another, except the readiness of men to risk their lives, it is the readiness with which people in this country have borne taxation of a weight never known before.—(Mr. Bonar Law.)

THE HELP OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The following comment is taken from *The Times Weekly*:—

Lord Robert Cecil disclosed in the House of Commons on May 24, the great and valuable help which the Imperial Japanese Navy has long been rendering to the Allied cause. The most recent manifestation of Japanese naval activity is the appearance of a strong flotilla of Japanese destroyers in the Mediterranean, where our gallant Ally is engaged in the task of hunting down enemy submarines and protecting transports and merchant vessels. As a matter of fact, however, a considerable portion of the Japanese Navy has been constantly patrolling the seas in the interests of the Allies ever since Japan entered the war. Japanese squadrons joined ardently in the task of destroying the German naval forces in the Pacific, not without accidental loss. Early last year a cruiser squadron, accompanied by destroyers, was stationed by the Japanese Government in the Indian Ocean between Colombo and Singapore, and it still continues to guard that great marine highway. Lord Robert Cecil now tells us that additional fast and powerful Japanese cruisers have been sent to the Indian and South Pacific Oceans, while he also speaks of extended cruises of great importance undertaken by Japanese squadrons in the North Pacific. We gained a glimpse of the onerous duties entrusted to our Japanese comrades in arms in the speech made to the Aldwych Club by Sir Edward Carson in March. The First Lord said then that "mines have been laid as far "out as the Cape of Good Hope, the Gulf of Aden, and Colombo." Raiders are able from time to time to reach blue water, and disguised mine-layers are occasionally lurking in distant seas. The number of warships required to search for even a single raider is sometimes very large. As for the submarine menace in the Mediterranean, there have been of late numerous examples of its gravity. The most recent is the loss of the great transport Transylvania, which was torpedoed by a submarine on May 4th, though the news was made public only on May 24. There has been no worse disaster to a British transport in the war, for 29 officers and 373 other ranks, in addition to the captain of the ship and several of the crew, lost their lives. Lord Beresford, speaking at the luncheon of the British Empire Producers' Association, said that, whatever measures might be taken to beat the submarine in shallow waters, the only present available method on the high seas was to use as many destroyers and small craft as possible. "We could not have "too many."

For this reason the British nation will warmly welcome the announcement of the presence of a strong Japanese flotilla in the Mediterranean, just as we welcome the help of the United States destroyers in our own waters. But we also welcome the increasing cooperation of the Imperial Japanese Navy because it constituted one more proof of that faithful devotion to the objects of all the Allies in common which has conspicuously marked the efforts of Japan from the moment she drew her sword. She has crushed forever the arrogant pretensions of Germany on the Chinese mainland, and she has mobilized all her resources for the production of a steady stream of munitions. When the full extent of the help given by Japan on sea and land, especially to Russia, can be made known, the world will realize how stedfast she has been to the cause she espoused. She has done her share silently, but with incessant energy and persistence, and we may be sure that the Japanese naval units now in European waters will not be long in gathering fresh laurels.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.

GERMANS ONLY USE IT AS A DYE.

Four firms applied in the Patents Court London for licences to take a German patent and manufacture what was described as the most important specific for the treatment of wounds which has come to light since Lister's introduction of the antiseptic method.

The most interesting fact about the invention is that the German patent was registered and used only as a dye. It was left to Dr. C. H. Browning and other doctors to discover its unique antiseptic value.

The substance comes originally from coal tar. Its name is tryps flavine, and it was stated in court to have the advantage over all other wound antiseptics, that it has no destructive effect on the tissues, and instead of reducing the power of the phagocytes in the blood to repel disease, it increases.

In a case where a piece of skin the size of a man's hand had been removed from the head of a patient under application by this specific the wounds were entirely healed in five days.

HOT-AIR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

German medical journals say that an Army doctor named Karl Kramer is having great success in the treatment of wounds with hot air and caustic. In the case of a severe hand wound it was found that the treatment produced freedom from pain, rapid cleansing of the wound and excellent granulation. After the wound had been cleaned the hand was treated with caustic solution, packed in the ordinary way, and put for half an hour in a hot-air box with a temperature of 140 deg. Centigrade. There was a considerable rise of body temperature, but on the second day, when the treatment was repeated, it was found on changing the bandages that the cleansing of the wound was remarkably rapid. The treatment was repeated daily until the caustic caused no rise of temperature. The treatment with caustic was then stopped, and the hot air treatment was continued with excellent results. It is stated that in all cases of suppuration neither tetanus nor gas gangrene were observed, that the granulation is always good, that the caustic rapidly stops bleeding—especially in the case of wounds from mine splinters—and that the high temperature of the hot air box makes the wounds almost painless.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

LONDON AND PARIS COMMENT ON THE SPEECH.

LONDON, July 20.

The newspapers regard Herr Michaelis' speech as an effort to play up to both the pan-Germans and Socialists.

The *Westminster Gazette* says it may be summed up in a sentence, namely that Germany relies on submarine warfare and practically nothing else, and the attitude of the Government in the meanwhile is to keep the door to peace open.

PARIS, July 20.

The newspapers declare that the only difference between Herr Michaelis and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is that the former was obliged to make concessions to the pan-Germans.

The *Matin* states that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's programme was to hold on; Herr Michaelis' programme is to hold on and to bluff.

The *Figaro* says that nothing is changed in official Germany. We have just a new Chancellor and another speech.

SANGUINARY DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

ANOTHER GREAT STRUGGLE ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, July 20.

A French communiqué says:—

The struggle continues most violent in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne.

The Germans renewed their attacks until late at night.

After a very powerful artillery concentration, the enemy last night again attempted a general assault with important forces against the line occupied by our troops on the plateau before Craonne and Vauclerc.

Hand-to-hand fighting occurred along the whole front which our troops defended with magnificent courage.

Their resistance and tenacity overcame the most furious assaults, and we entirely maintained our positions everywhere.

The enemy, despite heavy sacrifices did not gain a footing either in the California casemates, on the plateaux or in our positions to the westward.

The ground in front of our lines is covered with bodies, testifying to the violence of the struggle and the sanguinary defeat of the enemy.

BRITISH AEROPLANE OUTPUT.

VAST CONCENTRATION OF ENERGY.

LONDON, July 20.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a general outline of the Air Board's plans for aeroplane construction, which that journal declares, is at length to be organised on a scale commensurate with the shell production after Mr. Lloyd George's campaign two years ago.

The paper says there will be a vast concentration of manufacturing energy for this purpose and a process of amalgamation for securing large works, employing thousands instead of hundreds. The Board has spent three months eliminating inferior designs, searching for materials and placing contracts for supplies of aeroplanes, for two months ahead, meanwhile maintaining the supplies of aeroplanes on every front. Nothing, says the paper, has been heard outside of this great task, which is now successfully accomplished. So vast are the requirement of our air fleet that the whole year's output of Honduras mahogany has been insufficient for the requirements. In this great effort, the United States and Canada will take an important part in supplying raw material. The only doubt is whether the man power of this country is equal to the task.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out a raid at Gavrelle and to the northward of Ypres.

The enemy artillery has been more active to the north-west of St. Quentin, and to the south-west of Lens.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASINATE M. KERENSKY

PETROGRAD, July 20.

An attempt was made to assasinate M. Kerensky, the Russian Minister of War, in the town of Polotzk.

The shot missed its mark.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

The Kieff and Ukraine National Assemblies, and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates telegraphed to the Provisional Government assuring it of their support against attempts to create civil war. The Government troops have forced the rebels to evacuate the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, a part of which they had seized.

FINNISH DIET'S DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

The Finnish Diet has passed a Bill for the autonomy of Finland and rejecting an amendment that the Bill should be at first submitted to the Provisional Government.

STRINGS OF PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

Strings of arrested soldiers, sailors and swordsmen and a number of machine-guns, rifles, etc., were brought to the Petrograd Staff Headquarters on Wednesday.

MORE EVIDENCE OF GERMAN PLOTTING.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

A search of the offices of the Leninist newspaper *Pravda*, resulted in the discovery of a letter from a German Baron at Haparanda, wishing the Maximalists success and expressing the conviction of a German victory, but adjuring the Maximalists to the utmost, to hasten peace. Subsequently, wounded soldiers raided the *Pravda* offices and destroyed copies of the paper.

The Military officials at Pavlovsk have arrested Madame Simonson, who is suspected of being a German agent.

Various units have arrived from the front to support the Government.

The crowd thrashed some anarchists who fled from the offices of the *Nogoe Vremya*, on hearing that the troops were coming.

A MINISTER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

M. Perevenzoff, Minister of Supplies, resigned because he insisted upon publishing the Lenin revelations, despite the protest of the Executive of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION AT WARSAW.

ZURICH, July 20.

There was a street demonstration at Warsaw, protesting against German arbitrariness which resulted in the military firing on the crowd. The coal miners at Dombrawa struck owing to the insufficiency of food and clothing. A number of Polish Lekionaries have been interned because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the future King of Poland and the German and Austrian Allies.

THE RECENT CAPTURES OF GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

OFFICIALLY DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN IN DUTCH WATERS.

THE HAGUE, July 20.

It is officially stated that the attack by the British destroyers on the German *merchantmen*, on July 16, took place in Dutch territorial waters.

FRENCH SHIPPING REPORT.

PARIS, July 20.

The French shipping report for the week ending July 15 states:—

Arrivals	1,037
Departures	1,029
Vessels sunk (above 1,600 tons)	3
Vessels sunk (below 1,600 tons)	2
Unsuccessfully attacked	4

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

THE CATALAN PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

MADRID, July 20.

The Minister of the Interior states that the Governor of Barcelona has dissolved the Catalan Parliament, which, after vain efforts to secure a meeting place, assembled at the Club of Fine Arts. The Governor personally requested the Members to leave individually, which they did.

BARCELONA QUIET.

MADRID, July 20.

The Minister of the Interior, in a statement, said that Barcelona was quiet. Work was proceeding and the populace was not excited by the meeting of the Catalan Parliament.

A RAILWAY STRIKE.

MADRID, July 20.

The railwaymen at Valencia and Castellon struck early this morning, but they subsequently reconsidered their decision and resumed work. Subsequently, reports were received that a passenger train had been derailed near Saragossa and there was a collision at Caspe station, between Madrid and Barcelona, and another collision on the Northern Railway at Valentia, all interrupting communications.

ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, July 19.

A Mesopotamia official report states:—

We engaged the Turks in the direction of Ramadieh on the Euphrates, and inflicted considerable losses.

We have advanced twelve miles up the Euphrates during the last ten days. The extreme heat prevented further advance.

A LOAN FOR THE DUTCH INDIES.

THE HAGUE, July 21.

The Second Chamber has unanimously adopted a Bill providing for a loan of 50,000,000 Florins to the Dutch East Indies.

THE REICHSTAG RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 20.

The Reichstag adopted by 214 votes to 116, the joint resolution of the Centre, Socialists and Liberals, the resolution affirming that the German people, as declared on August 4th, 1914, do not desire conquests, that they are fighting for liberty, independence, and the integrity of their territory; that they desire a peace of conciliation and a lasting reconciliation of all peoples; an economic peace; and the freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her allies with conquests.

AUSTRALIA AND THE GERMAN COLONIES.

MELBOURNE, July 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Bankhap, moved that any proposal to restore the captured German territories in the vicinity of Australia would be particularly distasteful to Australians and prejudicial to their interest and to the future peace of the world.

The motion also expressed unqualified appreciation and approval of Mr. Walter Long's statement in the House of Commons on January 31, that no captured colonial possessions would be returned to Germany.

The Debate was adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR.

NOT PARTICIPATING IN ALLIED CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The Government has decided not to accept the invitation to the forthcoming Allied Conference at Paris on the ground that it is not necessary to take part in meetings not directly affecting the country's part in the war.

It is officially stated that this is not an indication of the permanent policy.

FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, July 20.

The Press Bureau states that the Food Controller announces that the maximum prices of live cattle for Army consumption for September will be 74s/ per live cwt., October 72/-; November and December 67/-; and January 60/-.

Maximum prices will be fixed on a corresponding basis for civilian consumption, and steps will be taken to control butchers profits.

The price of flour will be standardized to enable bread to be sold at 9d per quartern loaf.

THE BRITISH MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, July 20.

Several Unionist Members of Parliament have written to the Chief Whip declining to support the Government owing to the appointment of Mr. Churchill and Sir Edwin Montagu.

A meeting of protest of the Unionist Business Committee, presided over by Mr. Hewins, sent a deputation to Mr. Bonar Law urging the Government immediately to decide its postwar policy in consultation with the Allies on the lines of the resolution of the Paris Economic Conference, and also dwelling on the gravity of the labour unrest which is only to be allayed by the adoption of a broad national policy.

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law assured the deputation that the policy of the Paris Trade Conferences would be carried out, but he emphasised that Mr. Churchill and Sir Edwin Montagu must remain in office.

MR. KENNEDY JONES RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 20.

Mr. Kennedy Jones has resigned the post of Director of Food Economy.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, July 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Under cover of a heavy bombardment, to which we replied vigorously, the enemy again attacked this morning southward of Lombardzyde, and reached our line on only a small portion of our front.

Our counter-attacks immediately drove out those entering our trenches.

The enemy's raids last night westward of Cherisy were pressed with great determination and were strongly supported by artillery.

The raiders everywhere failed to reach our lines.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, July 20.

A French communiqué states that artillery is particularly active between the Somme and the Aisne.

The Germans, south of St. Quentin, re-attacked the hill Maulin-sons-Tonvent but failed completely.

Succeeding a long and extremely violent bombardment, the enemy attacked positions from the north-east of Craonne to the east of Hurtebise, throwing into the struggle the fifth division of the Guards who swept forward in thick waves at several points. The attack completely failed on the two flanks and only succeeded in reaching the elements of the first line trenches in the centre, where counter-attacks stopped the enemy and inflicted the heaviest losses upon them.

"A PERFECTLY STAGED INFANTRY OPERATION."

LONDON, July 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters describes the French success on the 17th inst. on the right bank of the Meuse, as a brilliant example of a perfectly staged infantry operation. The objective was the recovery of a flat-topped saddle between Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood, which had been lost on June 28th.

The exact position and the capacity of every enemy gun was known to the French, who bombarded furiously for many days, reducing the German companies who lost fifty per cent. of their effectives on June 28th, to 50 or 60 rifles.

On three occasions the attack was postponed on account of the weather, and the Germans, believing it would not materialise, were relieving the exhausted survivors when the French, following a bombardment by 500 guns, assaulted on a front of a mile and a half.

Prisoners tell of the greatest confusion which was caused by the lightning dash of the "Poilus" who reached the enemy's third line before he knew the first had been captured. The French are now established 300 yards down the northern slope, in ground which was German before June 28, and they now dominate, better than ever, the German positions. The victory gained entailed singularly low casualties.

THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

PROGRESS OF THE ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT.

LONDON, July 20.

An East African official report states: We continued our encircling movement southward and south-westward of Kilwa, reaching within a mile and a half of Mtshikawa.

After cutting a road through the dense bush we drove out the enemy from strongly-defended positions on the Ruipa River. Our columns are now moving towards Fakarra, Mpepos and Mahenge.

The entire enemy force in the Songea area has been driven towards Mahenge.

With the co-operation of the Portuguese we occupied Mwembe and pursued the enemy thirty miles north-eastward.

A BOASTFUL GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 19.

A wireless German official report states:—

Challenged by the Russian offensive, despite their peace assertions, we counter-attacked in Eastern Galicia, piercing the Russian positions, eastward of Zlockzow, on a wide front.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

ANOTHER MINISTER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

The Minister of Justice, M. Pereveiczeff, has resigned.

KIEFF ARSENAL SEIZED.

PETROGRAD, July 20.

Five thousand Ukraine soldiers seized Kieff Arsenal, but in consequence of prompt Government measures it has now been evacuated.

Order is now restored.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

PETROGRAD, July 19.

It is estimated that there have been 500 casualties in the last two days.

Yesterday, although the majority of the banks and business houses were closed and the trains were not working, there was a great improvement in the situation.

There is good reason for hoping that the Maximalists, whose plans included the arrest of members of the Provisional Government and the rifling of the State Treasury and private banks, have now shot their bolt.

The military arrested disturbers of the peace and the appearance of Cossack patrols has largely restored confidence.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GREEK FLOTILLA TO BE RESTORED.

ATHENS, July 19.

The Allies have notified Greece that the Greek Light Flotilla will be restored within a few days.

BRITISH TROOPS IN THASOS.

ATHENS, July 20.

The British Government has notified the Greek Government of the withdrawal of forces from Thasos.

THE EXTENDED DANGER ZONE.

AMSTERDAM, July 20.

The British Government has declared its readiness to leave a safe passage in order to enable Dutch shipping to continue to enter the original so called safe channel granted by Germany.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

LONDON, July 19.

The Press Bureau announces that Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 24th:—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, July 26th:—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

The following Members of this Division have passed First Aid Examinations as below, and are accordingly exempted from passing a further First Aid Efficiency Test until October 1st, 1917:—

5th Annual Examination.—Sergt. So Shin-on.

4th Annual Examination.—Lc.-Corpl. Sze To-chung.

3rd Annual Examination.—Lc.-Corpls. Wei Kan and Lo Kwok-fee, Privates Chiu Fu-sang, Leung Wing-cho and Tse Ming-yan.

2nd Annual Examination.—Privates Chong Sing-chung, Chan Wang-fat, Chang Shing-chun, Poon Yee-wai, Fung Tung and Lau Yat-sang.

1st Certificate.—Private Chan Shu-fan.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Wednesday, July 25th:—

2 p.m. Band.

Saturday, July 28th:—

2 p.m. Band.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, July 23rd:—

8 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, July 24th:—

8 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

Thursday, July 26th:—

4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 24th:—

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Drill. Bandaging Practice.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
Officer in Charge of District.

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HONGKONG.

GERMANISM IN THE U.S.A.

INSOLENT DISLOYALTY TO THE REPUBLIC

NEW YORK, May 27th.

While eminent Americans of the type of Mr. Taft, General Pershing, and others are dwelling in public on the gravity of the struggle confronting the country and exhorting people to awaken to a full consciousness of the menace of German autocracy to Americanism, German newspapers and societies are engaging in a widespread subterranean campaign in the interests of "Germanism." In the Year-book of German-Americans for 1918 the objects of this campaign are unblushingly and insolently disclosed.

Among the contributing editors of the Year-book are Mr. Richard Bartholdt, the former Congressman, Mr. George Sylvester Viereck, the publisher of "Viereck's Weekly" formerly the "Fatherland." Mr. Edward Roldbeck, a German author and lecturer, Mr. Max Heinrich, the editor of the "Philadelphia Gazette," Mr. Joseph Keller, president of the Board of School Commissioners, Indianapolis, Dr. Kuno Meyer, Mr. Leo Stern, assistant superintendent of a school at Milwaukee, Professor William Burgess, of New York, Mr. Henry F. Urban a German authority, and Dr. G. C. Berkmeyer, chairman of the executive committee of the American Independence Union. The object of the book is to organize Americans of German blood against what is described as "the peril of Anglo-Saxonism."

A typical passage is the following:—

"German thought and the Republic have one common enemy—that is, Anglo-Saxonism—and it is all the more dangerous an enemy because it carries on its bad work under mask."

Mr. Wilson is denounced because he has taken up arms for "Anglo-Saxonism" and "its annihilation of autocracy" against "peaceful German collectivism." German-Americans are accused of cowardice in abandoning their ideals, and exhorted to "save the Republic for Germanism" by cultivating "our customs, our culture, our happy nature," whose fragrant blossoms would otherwise die under the frosty breath of Anglo-Saxonism. "Pledges of loyalty to America by German-Americans are denounced as utterly unnecessary and as a disgrace to the German national character."

The editor of the Year Book, Mr. Michael Singer, formerly of the Illinois "Staats-Zeitung," confesses "Germanism" intellectually and morally and Americanism only politically." He summons "German collectivism" to gird itself for the fight against Anglo-Saxon individualism and calls upon all to preserve the future by loyalty to the German spirit which, he says, can alone rescue "the Republic and ourselves."

PAPER FAMINE IN AUSTRALIA.

The military authorities in Australia are concerned over the paper supply question. The following announcement was issued from Victoria Barracks recently:—"The Commonwealth is faced with a severe paper famine. Shortage of paper is already being felt in other parts of the world, and the newspapers in London and elsewhere have greatly reduced their size and output. Stocks of paper in Australia cannot last very much longer, and it is considered that there is little probability of sufficient being imported to meet requirements. Members of the Defence Force and all concerned are requested to do their part by avoiding, even in the smallest way, the waste of paper and stationery of any kind. By so doing they will be assisting to have something that may be badly required for their work later on."

KAISER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

It is reported that the Kaiser, with von Hindenburg and his staff, were inside the Ghent railway station during the last air-raid, and that three of the staff officers were killed. The "Telegraaf" states that the Kaiser had a very narrow escape. He was standing with von Hindenburg, Prince Fitel Frederick, General von Plessen, and Colonel Hoffman, in a waiting room at the Saint Peter's Station, awaiting a train for Ostend, when 10 Allied aeroplanes bombed the station. Several bombs fell into the station yard and adjacent streets, killing five soldiers 200 yards away, but the Kaiser and his party were unhurt. The three officers killed were attached to the staff. During the visit, altogether 14 Germans were killed and 20 wounded.

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E. V. D. PARR, *Superintendent.*

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"PANAMA MARU" Leaving August.
"MANILA MARU" Leaving August.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Akping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 22nd July, at Noon.
§ "KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 29th July at Noon.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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STEAMERS	SAILS.
"REMBRANDT"	25th July.
"GOENTOER"	1st August.
"RINDJANI"	15th August.
"VONDEL"	12th September.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	28th September.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	July 22, Daylight.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HEICHOW	July 22 at 10 a.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	July 24, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SINNING	July 24, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	July 26, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 29, Daylight.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	*CHIPSHING* ... WEDNESDAY,	July 25, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*TAKSANG* ... THURSDAY,	July 26, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	*MAUSANG* ... SATURDAY,	July 28, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG* ... SATURDAY,	July 28, at 3 p.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

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†NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September.
†PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October.

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	§SADO MARU, Capt. Shinobe, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 23rd August, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominaga, Tons 13,500	SATURDAY, 21st July at 11 a.m.
	§IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 31st July at 11 a.m.
KOBE	—	—
LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA	FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.	
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO		

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON ...

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, *Manager.*

Telephones Nos. 292 & 293

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAISANG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be affected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld. *General Managers.*

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1964

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000 Subscribed Capital £4,500,000 Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

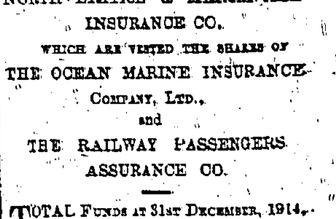
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER.



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Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first-rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 152, Wellington Street, first floor.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles 1917.	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSE SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'pore. about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th.-FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Or to Reiss & Co., Canton. General Agents

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

AN ENGLISH PRESS CONTROVERSY.

There has been a certain amount of controversy in the English Press as to whether Sunday digging in allotments is or is not a contravention of the Fourth Commandment. The "Nation" dealt with the subject in an interesting article, as follows:—

We have great respect for Dr. Horton as a theologian, a scholar, and a politician. We admire his eloquence, and still more his persistence along the particular line of his service. But we cannot think him happy in his manner of inculcating the religious observance of Sunday. In a letter to the "Times," he attacks the Archbishop of Canterbury for some "dispensation" which he appears to have given to those who, in the present straits, devote part of their Sunday leisure to the cultivation of the land. He asks him how the suspended Fourth Commandment is to come again into operation. He says the dispensation has worked swiftly and effectively, half-emptying the churches and filling the fields. He says it is easier to shatter than to restore these unwritten and unfailing ordinances of the Gods (as Sophocles called them). When the Bishop of London advises church in the morning and fieldwork in the afternoon, Dr. Horton asks how, then, shall the churchgoer pray that his heart may be inclined to keep the Fourth Commandment. Are the Commandments divine, or are they merely human? he asks. He refers to a passage in Exodus which enjoins rest on the seventh day even "in earing time and in harvest." He wishes to know whether even bishops have the right to suspend the Commandments. He says he speaks for millions in entreating the Archbishop to rehabilitate the desecrated day. And he concludes with the following sentence:—

"When winter lasts into April, and not only the snowdrops and the crocuses but now even the daffodils and the primroses have to push their way through snowdrifts, and the seeds are killed in the furrows, they (i.e., thousands of people), begin to wonder whether even a food supply is best obtained by putting the ordinances of man before the Commandments of God."

If, as seems to be implied, thousands of people really regard a cold and late spring as a chastisement inflicted upon English people for doing field-work on Sunday, it is we who begin to wonder. When they consider the heavens, the moon, and the stars: when they try to conceive that in a patch of midnight sky, looking like a square yard of faintly illuminated darkness, myriads of constellations greater than the sun with all its planets lie hidden: when thought reels in attempting vainly to imagine a Beginning of the universe in time, or an end: when they are told of comets approaching our sight upon unerring courses of a million miles a day: when they feel the currents of the winds and oceans, or watch the flashing wings of the storm: when they try to realise what is meant by the thousands of human souls like their own, rushing through the few years from birth to death; struggling, sorrowful, tempted, but lit by gleams of happiness and even virtue: can they then suppose that a Spirit who breathes through all the universe and the soul of man will divert the seasons and scatter the snow in vengeance upon a whole nation because men and women are breaking the Fourth Commandment by digging the fields and garden-plots of Golders Green? If they really suppose that, it is a poor idea of God that they conceive; and it is in their own poor image that they have made Him.

All this we believe to be true, reasonable and in the highest sense Christian. But, at the same time, under the hideous stress of war, we must not forget that the Sabbath was made for man. The reservation of the seventh day for rest ranks among the highest benefactions for mankind. If we had gained nothing else from the Israelites and their lawgiver, for this alone we should owe them lasting gratitude. That the idea of the rest sprang from a beautiful but primitive legend of creation makes no difference to our debt. Other forms of religion have ordained holidays, feast-days, celebrations of one deity or another. But Moses fixed every seventh day for rest, regular, certain, immovable. The layman can calculate its coming as easily as the priest, nor does it shift about with the idiosyncrasies of Ides and Nones and Easter moons. By a skill which we may call inspired, it appears that precisely the right interval has been chosen. Six days' labour and one day's rest seems the best arrangement for man. To be sure, there are some, even in Christian countries, and a few, perhaps, even among Jews, who are driven to seven days' labour on end; and, even in Christian countries, there are many who prefer seven days' rest without a break. But we believe that in both cases they suffer. Both classes suffer from monotony, dullness, and lack of spiritual or intellectual exercise; one suffers also from nervous exhaustion of spirit, the other from fatty degeneration of the soul. It would be hard to say which class is the more unenviable, but there is no doubt as to which is the more unserviceable to their fellows, and, on the whole, it is probably more immediately important that those who rest seven days should be ensured work for six than that those who work for seven should be ensured rest for one.

The nations are not so blest as we have laughed at the British Sunday. Bismarck had a story that when first he landed in England and went whistling down the streets of Hull, a grim figure told him he would burn for ever if he made that noise on a Sunday. Those who were unhappy enough to be brought up in mid-Victorian years, know how heavy a shadow the approach of Sunday cast over the week from Thursday morning onward, and with what a sense of exhilarated relaxation one went to bed on Sunday night, knowing that six whole days of lively interest and earthly adventure lay before the return of that appalling interlude. To learn "I desire" in the Catechism of the doings of Biblical kings (usually evil): to sit through the service, kneel through the Litany, fidget through the sermon: to be allowed no stories but "The Family Sepulchre" (twelve death-bed scenes), or at best the "Sunday at Home": to endure the Sunday dinner and a plodding walk, unrelieved by search for animals or bird's-nests: church again in the evening, with nothing to lighten one's darkness but the knowledge it would soon be over—that was a stern discipline which most modern children, we suppose, escape. Perhaps, in its most oppressive form, it was limited to the Midlands and the North. In Scotland the prohibitions were even stricter and more numerous: but then there was the walk over the hills and moors, the interval for lunch in the graveyard before worship began again, the perpetual excitement of watching sheep-dogs under the seats, and the wonder whether they would howl when we sat down to sing those hideous rhyming versions of the Psalms upon which Scots people used to nurture their sense of poetry.

Yet, no matter what one may have suffered in the past, put it at its lowest, our Sunday must be preserved. At its lowest, in our city life it appears to be a condition of health. It is true that journalists, letter-sorters, tram-drivers, and people in a few other trades have to work on Sunday, no matter what kind of springtide heaven may send. But they generally get Saturday off, or if they do not, they suffer. The present experience in munition works is evidence. The experiment of knocking off Sunday work in the controlled factories of Tyne and Tees has been tried four months, and with such success that Sunday work is to be abolished from next month in most of the munition works in the Kingdom. Nor is the benefit all bodily. Far from casting a heavy shadow over the end of the week, the approach of Sunday for most people gladdens it with light. It gives hope before the day arrives, and the passing hours of the day allow the spirit to rest, recover, to launch out upon new channels, to know delight, to adore the highest, or at least to sleep. Probably most people have felt that Sabbath calm which appears to prevade our quiet country places on Sunday, and may sometimes be perceived even in cities. A solemn stillness which then holds the air is mainly a matter of association. From childhood most of us have been so accustomed to solemnity and silence on Sunday, that the mere name of the day instils the sense of what befits it, and no matter how cracked and monotonous the clangor of a chapel bell, it is orchestrated by the memories of a thousand days of rest. Cowper's verses on "Alexander Selkirk are, for the most part, example of amusing bathos, yet to us there is something natural and touching in the solitary's lament that his untenanted valleys and rocks never heard the sound of the church-going bell, nor smiled when a Sabbath appeared.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immmediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and greasy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from any hing injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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Mr & Mrs McAinsh	

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The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,—
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

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S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large, comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
TELEPHONE 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	
Sterling £1,500,000@2/- =	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

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Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

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On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

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INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGKAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shangha. Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1915. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	600,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	fl. 60,000,000 =	(£5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	fl. 60,000,000 =	(£5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	fl. 9,237,169 =	(£ 769,764

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALA
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETOENG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN,
POERWAKARTA,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.
LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agents.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL... ...	,, 36,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	,, 21,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
CHANGCHUN	OSAKA
DAIREN (DALNY)	PEKIN
FENGTUH (MUKDEN)	RYOJUN (PORT ARTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENTSING
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKYO
LYONS	TSINANFU
TSINGTAU	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 18, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING
DONE AT
THE 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. HONGKONG

7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 22ND.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Dyce; Psalms, Crotch; Te Deum, Hayes, Russell, and Stainer; Benedictus, Barnby; Hymns, 217, 175.
God Save the King.
Evensong (6 p.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Russell Smart and Goodenough; Magnificat Hopkins (5th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 267, 194, 28.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and at the Evening Service.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Dyce; Psalms, CVII Verses 1 to 22, Crotch, Verses 23 to 30; Rimbault, Verses 31 to end, Crotch; Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Pye; Jubilate, Boyce, 31st Morning; Hymns, 7, 311, 578 and 409 (Tune 365 A. & M.)
God Save the King.
Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.
Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Of 22nd Evening; Magnificat, Attwood, Chant No. 329, W.A.; Nunc Dimittis, Foster, 8th Evening; Kyrie, Thorne; Hymns, 215, 279, 290, 581.
Vesper Hymn.
God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.
Sunday Services, July 22nd.
Morning at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 347, 526, 227, 11.
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.
Evening at 6 p.m.: Hymns, 356, 271, 215, 228, 365.
Preacher: Lieut. Sylvester Lee.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.
6.30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macmachie.

Peak Church.
Evening Service at 6.30.
Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

The Gospel Hall.
10 & 12 PEDDER STREET.
Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church Wanchai.
Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.
Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church. Garden Road.
Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral. Glenealy.
Low Mass at 6, and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 6, STEWART TERRACE, Peak, unfurnished, immediate possession.
Apply to:—
DENNYS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1966

TO LET.

DEVONIA.—No. 9, Peak Road. Six Roomed Bungalow, with garden and tennis court.
HOUSES in Shameen, Canton. Nos. 51 and 63.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1932

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Building.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
HOUSES TO LET. Wong-nei-chong Road.
A HOUSE TO LET. Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhœa. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber Solution, Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship
"SIBERIA MARU"
The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 23rd July at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 27th July, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 30th July at 10 A.M.
No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 10th August, 1917.
T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1980

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
FRIDAY,
the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.)
Also
1 Typewriter, Opera Glasses, Silver Watches, a few lots of Chinese Porcelain, &c., &c.
And
A number of lots of Enamelled Cooking Utensils, Brass Ware and Porcelain Ornaments, &c.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1977

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
MONDAY,
the 30th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 50B, Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Top Flat),
THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained.
Comprising:—
Teakwood Hall Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Cabinets, Teak Dining Room Furniture, Ice Chest, Bookcase, &c., Large Wardrobe, Bedstead, Dressing Tables, Washstand, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.
Also
Electric Fittings, Singer Sewing Machine, Sunblinds, Palms in Pots, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1978

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"
In Good Condition.
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1979

THE
CHINA MAIL
Typhoon Map and Guide
(COLOURED)
PRICE - - - - - 50 cents.

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS
HONGKONG

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo.
SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.
At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents,
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
1027

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, July 21, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/6⅞
" On demand, ...	...2/6 15/16
" 30 days' sight	...2/7 1/16
" 4 months' sight, ...	...2/7⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...2/7⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/7⅛
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	...356
Credits, 4 months' sight,	...366½
On New York—	
On demand, ...	...61⅜
Credits, 60 days sight, ...	...—
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand, ...	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand, ...	...109½
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	...122½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	...nom.
30 days' sight (private paper).	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	...119½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	...45.
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$7.70 n.
Silver (per oz.)	...29 15/16 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	...2½ % nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ...	...⅛ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents...	...⅛ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest	...7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	...3½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ...	...par.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.55	29.57	29.43
Temperature	89	80	89
Humidity ...	66	76	68
Direction of Wind ...	W	SW	W
Force ...	4	1	4
Weather ...	c	cl	c
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.07

Highest: open air temperature on the 7th 89
Lowest: open air temperature on the 21st 80
F. CLAXTON *Director.*
Hongkong, Observatory, July 21, 1917.

HUNDREDS LITTLE ECZEMA PIMPLES
On Arms, Limbs and Chest. Sleep Almost Impossible.
HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered from eczema, having hundreds of little pimples on my arms, limbs and chest. The pimples would fill up with a watery substance and I suffered great pain, especially at night. Sleep was almost impossible. The trouble had been going on for several weeks. A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I sent for a free sample. On finding the sample relieved me I purchased two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a pot of Cuticura Ointment and in less than a week I was perfectly healed." (Signed) Mrs. Marie V. Scott, 4, St. Peters' St., Brighton, Eng., July 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post
With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.
The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2—Black cone point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.);
3—Black cone point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.);
4—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E to S.E.);
5—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.)
6—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up,—Gale expected to increase.
7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.
The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.
The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.—White, white, white.
2.—White, green, green.
3.—Green, white, white.
4.—Green, green, white.
5.—White, white, green.
6.—Green, green, green.
7.—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.
Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.
The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.
Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.
In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.30—No returns from Japanese stations, Vladivostock, or Weihai-wei. Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai. It has decreased considerably at Amoy and the Pescadores, moderately over Formosa, and slightly along the south coast of China.
At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about latitude 23° N. and longitude 118° E. travelling N.E. It has probably deepened.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.60 inches, against an average of 47.65 inches.
Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 22nd July:—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: W. to S.W. winds, fresh to moderate: fair.
2.—Formosa Channel: Cyclonic gales.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: W. winds, strong to moderate.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
July 21st,	5.39 a.m.	7.19 p.m.
" 22nd,	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 23rd,	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 24th,	5.40 "	7.18 "
" 25th,	5.41 "	7.17 "
" 26th,	5.41 "	7.17 "
" 27th,	5.42 "	7.16 "
" 28th,	5.42 "	7.16 "
" 29th,	5.43 "	7.15 "
" 30th,	5.43 "	7.15 "
" 31st,	5.44 "	7.14 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
JULY 21, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.86	73	94	ESE	2	b
Gutalaff	"	29.86	73	100	SE	2	o
Sharp Pk	"	29.63	80	91	NE	4	r
Amoy	"	29.45	77	86	NE	7	r
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.59	77	89	ENE	6	o
Taichu	"	29.60	73	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.54	77	—	SE	6	o
Koshun	"	29.61	79	—	ESE	4	r
Pescadores	"	29.46	79	—	SE	10	r
Canton	6 a.	29.54	81	91	N	1	c
Hongkong	"	29.51	80	76	SW	1	cl
Gap Rock	"	29.52	—	—	WSW	7	ogr
Macao	"	29.50	82	87	WNW	2	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.62	79	95	SSE	1	b
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	6 a.	29.78	75	—	W	2	o
Aparri	"	29.68	75	89	S	4	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.74	73	98	—	0	o
Legaspi	"	29.75	75	96	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.76	77	91	—	0	o
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.88	75	—	—	0	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.78	78	94	NW	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*
Hongkong Observatory, July 21, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

JULY 21ST, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Offers 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shai $125	$670 a.	Interim of £2 3/- s/c 1917	6½ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton ... $ 50	$340 a.	$7 final making $25 s/c 1915 and Interim of $18 s/c 1916	
North China ... £5	T. 140	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/6 5/16, $1.25 per share s/c 1916	7 p.c.
Union ... $100	$840 a.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 s/c 1915 and Interim of $30 s/c 1916 $15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	5½ p.c.
Yangtsze ... $ 50	$192 b.		7 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			11 p.c.
China Fire ... $ 20	$143 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire ... $ 50	$885	$27 for 1915	8½ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamship $50	$85	Int. of $5 s/c 1916-1917	16½ p.c.
Steamboat ... $ 15	$18	$1.25 for 1916	7 p.c.
Indo-Chinas:—			
(Preferred) ... £5	$40 a.	Final of 3/- s/c 1916	6 p.c.
(Deferred) ... £5	$101½	Final of 40/- s/c 1916	21 p.c.
"Shell" Transport £1	120/- b.	5/- final making 7/- s/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	
"Star Ferry" ... $ 10	$29	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30 4 16	5½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			7 p.c.
China Sugars ... $ 100	$96	$12 for 1916	12 p.c.
Malabon Sugars ... P. 50	$29½ b.	P. 5 for 1916	13½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans ... £1	34/6 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% s/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	
Langkats ... drs. 10	T. 15 a.	The Flor 1916	7 p.c.
Raubs ... £1	$2.45 a.		6 p.c.
Tronoh Mines ... £1	25/6	1/- interim making 4/- s/c 1916	15 p.c.
Oral Carpians ... £1	32/-	9 % for 1915	— —
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharve. $ 50	$68	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	9 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks ... $	$114	Final $2.50 & bonus $3, making $11 s/c 1916	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T.	T. 92	Tls. 9 for year ending 30-4-17	8 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels ... $ 5	$68 b.	Final of $3 making $6 s/c 1916	8 p.c.
Central Estates ... $10	$95 a.	$7 s/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ... $10	$93 b.	Interim of $3½ s/c 1917	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$6½	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands ... $ 50	$38	$2 for 1916	8 p.c.
West Points ... $ 50	$72½	Interim of $3 s/c 1917	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	6 % final making 12 % s/c 1916	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos ... T. 50	T. 155	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 124 b.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16	5 p.c.
Kung Yik ... $ 10	T. 14½ b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Yangtzepoo T. 5	T. 5.30 b.		—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos ... $ 15	$7	70 cts. for 1916	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4½	p.c. for year ending 23-2-06	—
China-Providents $ 10	$7.90	70 cents for 1916	8 p.c.
Dairy Farms ... $ 6	$22	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	13 p.c.
Green Islands ... $ 7½	$7.30	80 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	
Hongkong Ices ... $ 22	$151	$11 on a/c 1916	8 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ... $ 10	$27½ b.	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways $/-	$6.40 a.	Final of 23 % (18 cents per share) making 30 % a/c 1916	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry ...	$:0		—
Peak Tramways ... $ 10	$9.10		
do. (new) $ 1	90 cents	7 % for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
Steam Laundry ... $ 5	$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1915/1916	6½ p.c.
Union Waterboats ... $ 7	$13	12½ % for 1916	10 p.c.
Watsons ... $ 11	$6 b.	70 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell ... $ 7	$6½ a.	60 cents for 1915/1914	—

a.—sellers, s.—sales, b.—buyers.
Telegraphic Addr.: "RIALTO."
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MOXON & TAYLOR,
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